### CUBA.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Van Sice, from Havana the 13th inst, arrived at this port at the carly hour yesterday morning. Among the passengers was Sedor Morales Lemus, who comes fully empowered by President Cespedes as Minister from the provisional government of Cubs. Sedor Lemus gues to Washington to seek recognition of the revolutionary government.

The Prisoners for Fernando Po-Events in the Field—The Movements of Lesca at Puerto Principe—Plans of the Insurgents—Case of

the Kate Runger.

HAVANA, March 13, 1869.

An official notice has been issued that the political prisoners will leave soon for Fernando Po, and that neir families may furnish them with the resources they may stand in need of. The number to be thus sent is not far from 500, and includes all classes of ibans, from those engaged with arms in the field peaceable and wealthy citizens of Havana, who we become, through the report of spies or otherwise, bhoxious" to the government. What trial has een vouchsafed them or what opportunity to refute marges against them under the advice of counsel, s unknown. It is understood, however, that their espectivo cases have been "investigated" by the military commission, before whom their conviction or acquittal depends more upon the manner in which they are regarded by the government than any overt acts committed by them. Their banishment to a penal colony is in accordance with the somewhat unexpect-ed mild policy of Duice, who does not like the "death penalty," though seemingly charmed with the killing of prisoners on the field. The sending of them to Fernando Po can hardly be considered as an act of mercy in view of the almost certain death likely to esult from the climate and other causes. It is, how-ver, more than suspected that the Francisco de Bors ship of war, ordered to take them to the rocky esert on the shores of Africa, will find it necessary oput in to the canary Islands or some other place, ossibly Cad z, where other orders will be found as to the disposal of her freight of political prisoners. This is the general belief of the Spaniards, who conder that Dul e is driven to this ostensible disposi-on of these prisoners in order to satisfy the oudly calling for the severest measures. Among waich a gentleman in official position here had with Don Maurici) Louez Roberts, the Spanish Minister now in Washington, before his departure, in which the latter stated that if the prisoners arrived at Fernando Po they wou d make a very short stay there. As stated in a previous letter, among the more prominent of those going is Don Carios del Castillo, late manages of the savings bank, a wearable and most respectable gentleann, and Don Miguel Embil, a wealthy aexical. The following are the names of those among the prisoners to be so sent who claim to be and doubtless are American citizens—it. Laura, Ignaco Loca, L. Rozas, Theo. Cablas, S. Pintago and N. Pribot. Appeals have been made in their behalf, but without success. The first mentioned of these was the editor of La Convencion Explorationa, one of the ophemeral free press organs which followed on Datec's arrival, and to which he doubtless, feil a victim, though he is accused of having arms in his possession on the night of the villa Nueva tileatre affair.

Dates from Chemicgos are to the 11th. The insurgent chief, Juan Badista Capote y Lopez, native of that place, was shot on the 18th, having been convicted and sunfenced by court martial.

The streamer reapido had arrived, bringing 1,000 marines and artiflierists.

The entire rai roan the was repaired and strongly protected. The reads were very numerous in the Gruess of the 18th.

News from Trimidad tates that Colonel Buscones w in Wasnington, before his departure, in which

cas and one belonging to J. A. Iznaga were philaged in second thms. News from Frimdad tates that Colonel Euscones rith his column was moving over the jurisdiction in earth of the rebels, who seem ubiquitous and are recorded to be committing all sorts of deprediations, everal arrests have been made and the parties irred over to military commission, among them bon Felipe Maximo, namer-in-law of Cavania, and bon Juan Marim ruig, an alcade.

We have dates from Manzantilo the 7th. On the 2d column of the Corona regiment, under Lieuenant Colonel Vilares, with a section of mountain artillery that relieuenant Salomon, left in the war chooner Hus-va. It landed on the 4th at Mazaguana and marched for Mazaca, where a considerable force

schooler Husya. It landed on the sin at Maragiana and marched for Macaca, where a considerable force of rece s was entrended. The redoubts were taken through the cambon and grenades, and the rebest dispersed, leaving time kided and many wounded. The pursuit was continued all day and as tar as Bicaha. On the 5th the troops returned, having lost

cana. On the sin the troops recurred, naving lost two men.

By way of Santago the 7th we learn that a force of rebes had attacked Jigunal, which is fortified and garrisoned. They were repulsed with loss, and learning that a force was approaching from Bayamo they fied to the mountains.

Colones Lopez Camara, who had left Santiago with his column for Mayara, is reported to have entered the town after some resistance. The van was attacked by a considerable force armed with macheles, but they were soon dispersed by the bayonet, 'leaving the field covered with nead." This is the byanish report; nevertheless Valmaseda found it necessary to send a scrong column under Colonel Velasco from Bayamo to operate in conjunction with Lopez Camara.

cassary to send a strong column under Cotonei Velacco from Bayamo to operate in conjunction with Lopez Camara.

The towns of Santiago and Guantanamo were quiet. A har supply of coffee and cocoa had come down from the mins, and was seiting at fair races. Sales are only imade for cash, so great is the distrust in the mercantic community.

In Sagua—cates to the vin—the Lieutenant Governor was continuing the campaign, not only in his own jurisdiction, but also in that of Villa Chara. From the capital of the latter he nai received reinforcements of 400 men, with a view of attacking the rebes, who were catrenched in a most favorable position on the cattle larm "San Jose," owned by Pedro Abree. A special train had gone to Cifmense to be head at his deposition. A bartallon of mobilized volunteers was to join him from Remedios.

A letter from Sante Domingo, in Sagua, dated the 9th, says:—A party of tebess recently attacked this town, but were regulated with loss by thirty volunteers and twenty-live of the civil guard, under Sedor Viscatado. Yes, everlay the rebes, numbering 1,500, commenced descroying the rairroad bridge, a costiy structure, one mie from here. They were prevented, however, of the volunteers and civil guard, who engaged the in tor two hours and then competed them to dy, leaving twenty dead. They were commanded by Charles Rolopa, a Pole; C. Phami, Antonio Gonzales and others. Gonzales is reported killed.

Fights are reported in Remedios, with results, as

commanded by Camries Rolopa, a Pote; C. Pinami, Antonio Gonzales and others. Gonzales is reported killen.

Fights are reported in Remedica, with results, as reported by the Spannards, a ways similar. Lieutenant Governor Aoreno had issued ah aodress to the inhabitants reteiring to the distressing spectacle of the 5th, wheat two rebets were deprived of existence by the instruments of justice, and calling on others to take warning. The names of the two who were theat and convicted of high treason are Teofilo de Pino and Carlo Torres. They had kined the Capitan de Partido, two rural guards of Cammos and seven Spansa civilians.

A letter from Nuevitas the 7th says that a small column of troops and volunteers had gone out and returned, only meeting a small torce of insurgents, who did not want their approach. The troops destroyed some entrendments at a plantation which had been abandoned without resistance.

A letter from Fuerto Principe, written by an officer of Lesca, admits that their march from Guanaja caused them severe losses, with 1,000 men, normicen prapetted on renorments were taken, completely dislodging and roung from 8,000 to 10,000 reaces. The dead were in nears all around, so that it was impossible to get the number. "The smallest heap exceeded twent, sive bodies."

The Espiratu Santo Fon 2 of the 3d contains the address of General rocke to the imabitants of that jurisdiction, or norm and hemedics, denouncing the rebelion as unjust had bad in its lendences, and determined to make an end of the rebelion at any cost. Focho is a Dominican mulatto, and the mulattos and blacks of the city serenaded nim on Sacurday night, Heretired at eleven P. M., greatly granified.

A heutenant of volunteers (with his command, it is supposed had surprised Sacurday night, Heretired at eleven P. M., greatly

grained.

A heutenant of volunteers (with his command, it is supposed) had surprised 300 rebets on an estate near by and compately routed them, compening them to fee to a dense forest.

We have news from Gbara to the 7th. The place is besieged by insurgents. Spanish reports say several salites had been made with ravorance results. A suspicious vessel recently entered the port of Bariah, but investigation showed that she was from Autwerp, bound for Gibara, and had mistaken the port.

A Spanish brig recently arrived in Havana, reports signing, on Sunday last, to the east of roint Molar, at a distance of sixteen miles, steering in a northeast direction, four neamers, one back rigged and the others achooners. On Monday another was sighted, rigged like a brig, and anchored two miles to the east of Monday are.

sighted, rigged like a brig, and anchored two mies to the cast of duncho key.

A well informed cutoan informs me that the present pian of the imsurgents is to concentrate their forces in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cutoa, and there establish their seat of government preparatory to a demand for belige can rights from the United States, and that they are to receive aid from abroad, possibly from Yucaian, which will enable them to make neadway a cannot the Spaniards.

The Spaniards never report their losses in the numerous encounters taxing place. Some idea of them, nowever, may be formed from the fact has four car loads of wounded recently arrived here from Chentuegos and other jurisdictions in that vicinity.

from Cientuegos and other jurisdictions in that vicinity.

The case of the Kate Ranger, sent out from New York to Nuevitas by Mesars. M. C. Rooringuez & Co., of New York, to bring back a cargo of sugar and molasses, is attracting some attention among Americans here. It will be recollected that the tovernor of Nuevitas retused to permit the vessel to load, on the ground that the sugar, &c., had come through the enemy's lines, and he segred the proposed cargo and held it to await investigation. The member of the firm then to re apoined to be allowed to regult his ship with other material there, which was refused and all exportations prohibited. He then came to

Havana to lay his case belove the Captain General, and soon after information reached him that a German vessel had arrived at Nuevitas, and had beer granted the very permission refused him, had loaded and sailed. He has made application to the Captain General for his goods, and is promised his answer to-day. If unravorable, he will protest and proceed immediately to Washington and lay the matter before the government. If otherwise, he will proceed to claim his goods, and will then put in a claim agains the Spanish government for damages.

The Abolition of Slavery-News from Lesca's Column-Condition of the Navy-Stringent

NURVITAS, March 9, 1869.

The Patriot Assembly of Representatives of the Central Department has issued a decree abolishing slavery absolutely.

Our news here of Brigadier Lesca's column is

our news here of Briganier Lasca's column is through Cuban sources mostly. I have seen a printed bulletin of the insurgents, which states that Lesca arrived at Principe from Guanaja on the 24th, that a severe battle had been fought at Banao, to the west of the Cubitas mountains. They acknow-leage a loss of twenty-eight killed and wounded. No details given.

The gunboat Conds Venedito arrived here from The gunboat Conde Venedito arrived here from Gunnja on the 5th. The Spaniards, however, try to mystify everything, and are very careful to prevent any information reaching foreign ears. It is therefore very difficult to get at the truth. It is reported that a column had returned to Guanaja with carts, loaded up the provisions which had been left there and took them to Principe. On his original march Lesca took no stores with him, and was compelled to subaist his troops by foraging on the country. His loss, as stated by the Cubans, was thirty-five killed and wounded. Previous to his arrival Puerto Principe was in a very had condition rival Puerto Principe was in a very bad condition for food, as nothing had been allowed to go in for residents recently visited Gibanicou, to have an in-terview with the revolutionary committee and en-deavor to procure permission for food to pass to the starving inhabitants. Some five or six of these were held for ransom in the sum of \$10,000 each, and the

On the morning of the 4th 125 troops and volunteers left here and made a tour of eight or ten miles. They returned without meeting the enemy, having killed one pig and ransackoid a sugar estate. They report the capture of they-two horses belonging to the insurgents, but nottning has been seen of them. From what I can see and learn there is quite a worry among our Spanish squadron here. It is composed of six vessels, as follows:—Baseo de Garay, Juan de Aus ria, Conde Venedito, sidewheelers, and Airica, Guardiana and Andaiuza, screws. They are all rather oid, poorly armed and slow. The Blasco de Garay is the flagsing. The Conde Venedito is a light draught gunboaf and has been recently stationed at Guanaja to protect the stores there in conjunction with the small garrison. The Guardiana is on station at Nassau and running as despaten boat to this place. The others are cruising about. They come in here as often as possible, make as long a stay as allowed, and then leave in coupies. By dim of careful inquiry I have learned the cause of anxiety manifested recently. A few days since the Guardiana arrived here in great haste from her station and reported that as small American steamer, sidewheel, of about 400 tons, had left Nassau loaded with arms and ammunition for the receis; that her machinery had broken down on the bank, and that an English schooner came to her assistance, to whom she transferred the arms. She then returned to Nassau for repairs, and the schooner went to Green Key to watch the schooner. The nerves of the commander of the former vessel seem to have been terribly shecked by information furnished by the natives of Green Key that they had seen an iron-plated statmer with six Armstrong guns and flying the Canean fag. He returned to this port on the 1st and tound three of his squadron here. He soon after sent for the enganers of these vessels and instructed them to examine the Blasco. A small flaw in her shaft was found, and with muce unanimity the Board of Engineers declared that it was not safe for her On the morning of the 4th 125 troops and volun-teers left here and made a tour of eight or ten miles

buildings there—a storenouse and the church.

Since the moraling of the 21st uit, when the Cubans found a black cross palined on their doors, there has been consuserable uneasiness on the part of the natives, not knowing at what moment or under what prefext they may suffer the same tate as those unfortunates at Cadiz and Maiaga. The expressions of some of the Spaniards here of their desires and hates are enough to chill the blood, and these not only from the lower classes, but from those o. standing and position. A remark pregnant with meaning was recently made in my hearing:—"We cau," says a Spaniard, "obtain weath and everything we want here, save Spanish children," and this is a fact. The children of Spanish fathers, born here, are an insurrectionists at heart.

The Governor of this place loses no opportunity to show his despotic character. A great many cubans was to leave with their families and many desire to go to Nassau, as it is near, has a pleasant climate, and with their small means they could get along easily; but our satrap will not allow one to leave. They have committed no crine, are neutrals and are timid, fearing trouble because they are natives. An American, Mr. Frice, who has resided here some ten jears, and is owner of a plantation, recently desired to leave and take with him his family and that of his brother-in-law. The Governor

recently desired to leave and take with him his family and that of his brother-in-law. The Governor recursed him a pass, and upon his representing that he was a foreigner the Governor responded that it made no difference, that he was a resident here, and as such he could not leave. Mr. Frice intends to go to havana to see what can be done there.

The Spanish troops are committing great outrages on the farmhouses, plundering and shooting negroes. As to the Cubans, I have only to say of them that if they do not gain their independence this time God help them! for they will be wiped out of existence. Even how, within 150 miles of the great Northern republic, men are being shot down daily for no other cause than a difference of opinion.

## Interesting Letter from a Young Lady in

Havann. [From the Troy Daily Times, March 16.] The following is an extract from a letter from a young lady in Havana to her father in this city, writ-

The following is an extract from a letter from a young lady in Havana to her father in this city, written a fortnight since:—

About the condition of the country I must tell you that ait the New York Herald publishes relative to it is true (and much more which the Spaniards are alread to have known, for there are no people so brutal as they are). The Island is in a great deal more confusion than you can imagine, and the insurgents have no idea of giving up, for the hate is deep and fierce on both sides, and both so determined that unless some other country steps in I fear much blood will be shed. All are looking with hope to what Grans may do, and I am sure we hope no may come to our assistance, for is seems dreadful to have the island desiroyed and the blood of fathers and children spilled. The historgents are already 40 000 strong, and increasing, only needing arms. They are not robbers, as the Spaniards represent, but determined men, natives of the country, who dight without shoes and aimost without cloth, a, and who are not thing to take the yellow fever, and who know that nothing but death awaits them if they fail, The insurgents cannot take the cities because their women and children are in them, and when they go to attack them the Spaniards put them forward.

Havana is becoming deserted of Cubans. The castless and prisons are full, and most of the prisoners are innocent people. The volunteers guard them, and are in insubordination to Duice. He commanded some of the prisoners sent telepan, and they not them they go to attack them they provide and they are the works "carrytille" that ever were seen. When they are on guard they pass the residences of those who have relatives prisoners, and tell them their friends have just been of are about to be shot. But of one and only one brutai thing that occurred during the three days of tormol will it ell you. In a street near here they caught up a little child only they sears old and absolutely tore it in two before the lather's eyes. The lather has since become ins

## THE MISH GIANT IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Boston, March 17, 1569.
That irrepressible nulsance and time-honored fraud, Ned O'Baidwin, sometimes termed the "Irish fraud, Ned O'Baidwin, sometimes termed the "Irish Giant," is again in trouble. Only a few days since he was released on bair from the Salem jall, where he was awaiting sentence for indulging in a prize fight with Joe Wormald. Immediately upon his release he came to this city and on Monday evening he was the recipient of a benefit at the Olympic theatre, where knockdowns, sparring and club exercises were the bulk of the enterta inment, and roughs and thieves the greeter portion of the audience. On the evening following, while in the enjoyment of the funds realized at his "benefit," he became too full of liquor, smalled some windows on Harvard street and was taken into castody. He was subsequently recased on bair, and to-morrow he will be tried for being drank and disorderly and committing mail-

#### JAMAICA.

An American Steamer Under Peculiar Cir-cumstances—Activity in Sugar Culture. Kingston, Jamaica, March 4, 1869. The American steamer Mount Vernon, Captain

Porter, arrived at this port on Tuesday night, the id Porter, arrived at this port on Tuesday night, the id-inst., under somewhat peculiar circumstances. By inquiry from the officers I learn that she was in thirty-six hours from St. Marc, Hayti, and had on board General Faubert, Minister of the Interior under the government of President Domingue, and a commission of the revolutionary party of the South on some secret mission to this island. Taking all the circumstances connected with her arrival and the movements of the committee in the city there are strong reasons for believing that while she is for the present only a Haytien trader under the Ameri-

are strong reasons for believing that while she is for the present only a Haytien trader under the American flag, she is about to be fitted out as a gunboat for the revolutionists of Mayts, and will speedily proceed there to perform the same work for bomingue as the Alexander Petion is now doing for salnave. Captain Porter is evidently a person of energy and capacity, and if engaged in this service both he and his officers will distinguish themselves. The Mount Vernon still lies in the harbor and will probably undergo some repairs.

News has reached us from Calcutta of three large ships having been chartered by Mr. Anderson there for the conveyance of coole immigrants to Jamaica, for the estates of this island. Many thrown up sugar estates are now being put into cultivation again in consequence of government assurance: that an abundant supply of labor will be brought from india for their cultivation. Large quantities of estates machinery are being landed from vessels arriving from England and the United States, and the planters are exhibiting great estructures are exhibiting great estructures. Such carnestness has not been witnessed since the abolition of slavery in Jamaica.

#### NOVEL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery on Board a Ship.
Yesterday a new invention, in the shape of machinery for making ice and performing the refriger-ating process, was tested on board the ship William Taber, lying at the foot of Nineteenth street, East river, in the presence of a number of scientific and mechanical gentlemen, to whom invitations had been extended. The ship already named has been been extended. The ship already named has been thoroughly fitted with this new apparatus for the preservation, during transportation, of fresh beef and other perishable food for a long period, and she will sail for Texas some day next week, to return with a large cargo. The properties and designs of this novel invention may be briefly stated as follows.—The inventor has contrived a series of pumps, by means of which he obtains a pressure on designs of this novel invention may be briefly stated as follows.—The inventor has contrived a series of pumps, by means of which he obtains a pressure on the carbonic acid gas generated in the process of working, which was before obtained by the action of oil of vitriol on carbonate of lime. When these two properties are brought together they must, under this process, decompose. He has reduced the carbonic acid precisely in this way, and allows it to escape into bags. By the application of the pumps, which are surrounded with water, he reduces it to a liquid state. The first pump, under this pressure, carries 15 bounds to the square inch, the second 300 and the the third is capacie of 1,200 pounds to the inca, which pressure is anphy sunfectant to liquif carbonic acid gas. Having reduced it to a liquid form it necessarily becomes deprived of all a calori; and the moment it occurs liberated it again assumes its gaseous form and takes caloric from all surrounding points. The inventor's first idea was to utilize carbonic acid gas for the production of ice. One of the principal features in the apparatus is an irou case inad with copper and through which are copper tubes set in the top and running clear through. This case is surrounded with wood and well packed by other material to prevent it from receiving caloric from the outside. The tubes are filled with water, which soon becomes converted into ice. Another novel feature in this quivention is that after the gas has performed its office of converting the water into ice once it is allowed to escape into gas again. It is now ready to be reliquined and to go over and convert another quantity of water into ice. The expense is limited to the interest upon the apparatus used, the cost of a given quantity of carbonic acid gas, has paratus to liquify it and turn it into a gaseous form again. Fifty dollars' worth of carbonic acid gas, and the cost of given quantity of carbonic acid gas, and the cost of given quantity of water into ice. The expense is limited to the inter such as boiling an egg bard, making champagne cream, solidifying quickeliver and other things per-taining to the laboratory of the chemist, through the agency of carbonic acid gas and his restrictant process.

## TWITCHELL AND HIS PASTOR.

Interesting Details of an Interview—Mrs.

Twitchell in the Role of Lady Macbeth.

[From the Easton (Fa.) Argus.]

The Rev. George Brinzhurs, pastor of All Saints' Episcopai churca, is faithfully striving to prepare for eternity, the unfortunate man, George S. Twitchell. Mr. Bringhurst is a firm believer in the innocence of the comdemned matricide. In company with that gentleman we recently visited Twitchel in his prison cell. Twitchel of course protests his innocence, and in such a manner that the longer we talked with him the less probable seemed to be his guilt. Resigned to whatever Providence may have in store for him, with no expectation either of pardon or commutation of his sentence, there he is in his prison cell, quiet, gentlemanly and doctle as an initiant to the guidance of the good man who is breaking to him the bread of life. We have viewed the case of Twitchell, from the evening of his arrest up to the presen moment, and find it difficult to do otherwise than believe with Mr. Bringhurst, that the man is a victim to something that will only be known when the world's unwritten wrongs shall be rectified on the day of final judgment—in other world, that this muruer was done by other hands than his.

"Clouds and darkness are round about him, but justice and judgment are the habitation of his throne." is twitchell's favorite text. He naturally feels that his case before the court was miscrably bothered, and that if defended by other counsel conviction might not have resulted. Weather guilty or innocent, it is very certain that the defence made for him was miscrably by was.

Rev. Mr. Bringhurst is the spiritual counsellor of Twitcheel, in consequence of past associations. The murdered woman was an attendant at All Saints, Mr. Bringhurst knew ittle of her; but no one unacquainted with her previous history would deem her other than the solution of her but no one unacquainted with her previous history would deem her other than those of white her previous history would deem her other than the solution of his

# POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. E. B. Washburne's District. The resignation by the Hon. K. B. Washburne of his seak in the Forty-drat Congress creates a vacancy in the Third illinois district. The Hon. J. M. hainey and Mr. Dinsmoor, of the Illinois House of Representatives, Senator Addams and Colonel Wilson Shaffer are each taized of for the place. Governor Painer has not yet called an elected, but it will probably he called in June.

## BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY.

The Ship Kate Dyer vs. The Steamer Sect-land-Damages Luid at Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars-Decision for the Joseph W. Dyer et al. vs. The National Steam Navigation Company.—The following decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Benedict in this case, This is a cause of damage arising out of the following circumstances:—The ship kate byer, owned by the libeliants, was, on the night of the sta of September, 1866, off Fire Island, bound from Callao to New York, fully laden. The night was dark, other and cold, but startight, and a ship's light could be seen from the north northwest, and the ship was sating to westward, close hauled on the starboard, which is a speed of about seven and an always of a pilot. The start of the starboard was a speed of shoul seven and a dark of a pilot. The start of the starboard was a speed of ten to twelve knots upon a course declared by the officer of the deck to be due cast and but the master to be southeast three-quarters east, displaying also the proper lights. The two vessels came in contact at about right angles, the steamer striking the starboard bow of the ship, and having at the time sufficient head way to carry her over the slip and for a considerable distance to leeward before sae was stopped. The effect of the collision was such as to cause the ship to go to the oottom rapidity, so that out of the whole number welve of the persons on board, including the mate, were drowned, while the steamer lerseli was so injured that although at once put about she could only reach the outer middle, when she sank and became a so a total loss. This action is brought to recover the damage caused by the loss of the Dyc, her carso and timely amounting in air to some 250,00c. In outcome; the color and the ship close hauled; that the masthead light of the ship and distant two and a half mines; that the ship hale steady to her course, and as the light approaches it grew broader and broader abeam, out came closer and closer to the ship, and it was apparent that the ship and the same was seen two points over the starboard of the ship and distant two and a half mines; that the ship made steady to her course, and as the light approaches it grew broader and broader abeam, out came closer and closer to the ship, and it was apparent that the ship a

application of pumps to the injurisation of carounce application of carounce and gas; and the sum of the standard point in the success of the institution of the standard point in the success of the institution of the standard point in the success of any given size, and in this he successed, as exemplified yesterday. The same occeded, as exemplified yesterday, the same occeded, as exemplified yesterday. The same occeded, as exemplified yesterday, the same occeded, as exemplified yesterday, the same occeded, as exemplified yesterday. The same occeded, as exemplified yesterday, the same occeded, as exemplified yesterday, the same occeded, as exemplified yesterday. The same occeded, as exemplified yesterday, the same occeded as exemplified yesterday, th

State only two hundred and lifty yards distant. This failure sooner to notice the ship and take steps to according to the control of the cont

insist, the steamer was continually bearing to the south, inasmuch as the ship was running out seven and one-half knots to the steamer's ten, it is not easy to see how it would be poss be for the ship to get in advance of, to the southward of the steamer so as to be found in her track; while, on the other hand, if the ship was on her course west one-half south and the steamer on the course states with great particularity by her master to be south of cast, the ship might be to the southward of the steamer, and yet be seen over the steamer's port bow, while the steamer would be seen over the steamer's port bow, while the steamer would be seen over the steamer's port bow, while the steamer would be seen over the ship and the green light of the ship would be displayed to the ship, and the green light of the ship would be displayed to the steamer, giving her notice that she was crossing the course of the ship. I am unable, therefore, to say that the evidence in recard to the lights seen from the respective vessels, which is by no means free from contradictions, wil justify the conclusion that the collision was caused by the shap's failing away to leeward and toward the steamer. As bearing upon this point stress has also been ind upon evidence in the cause showing that the persons in charge of the ship believe! the steamer to be a tug, and it has been insisted that this circumstance renders it highly probable that the ship did keep awa. In order to meet her, a course otherwise improbable as the ship was situated. But the movements of the ship do not appear to me to minca eany intendent on his part to speak to or be taken in tow by the suppose I tag, and I has and in the stand of the ship in not holding her course. The only remaining que-tion neces ary to notice is that the supposable to have been on the iookout of the ship and though the stands of the ship on the proper to the supposation that the stand of the ship in not holding her course. The only remaining que-tion neces ary to notice is that raised in regard to

#### BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MAYHEM. -The constable of the Sixth ward of this MAYHEM.—The constable of the Sixth war of this city was arrested on charge of mayhem yesterday. The complainant is William Dobbins, of 402 Hicks street, who alleges that while engaged in a fight with William Moran, the omenal in question, on the core of Harmson and Columbia streets, a large piece was bitten out of his lip by the defendant. He was arranged before Justice Delmar, and Jeading guilty he was committed for examination.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—Gilbert Webb, of No. 74 York street, fell from a flagstaff in Hudson avenue, near Prospect street, on Wednesday, and was seriously

in DeKaib avenue yesterday and sprained his ankle. The residence of Patrick Ford, No. 430 Cariton avenue, was burgiariously entered on the night of the 17th inst, and robbed of a watch and clothing to the

17th inst. and robbed of a watch and clothing to the value of \$100.

A sneak thief entered the apartments of a Mrs. Martin, at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Ryerson street, on Wednesday night and stole flifty dollars' worth of dresses.

Patrick Keyes, a young butcher, was committed for trial by Justice Delmar on charge of stealing a boat.

boat.

Reid avenue is to be paved with Belgian pavement, and the work will be carried through at the earliest possible time.

The Frankin Literary Association has chosen Mr. John R. Anderson for its President.

# THE NEW WING TO THE LONG ISLAND

The new building erected as a wing to the Long Island College Rospital, at the corner of Henry and Pacific streets, has been completed, and last night e were a large number of gentlemen ladies present, together with several prominent clergy men and a number of physicans, who have been interested in the success of the institution. The principal drawback for years past has

good feature. The latter, however, had been selfsustaining.

The necessity for a hospital in this section of the
city was very great, from the fact that it took in the
wharfs and shore of the entire southern portion of
the city, and the patients had increase I to such an
extent that they had found it nee asary from time to
time to enlarge the building. After remarks had
been made by itey. Drs. Schenck, Ninton and others,
the meeting adjourned.

# THE BANK OF BOLIVIA

La Paz, Bolivia, Feb. 8, 1869. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In a recent number of the HERALD I note a state-ment to the effect that the Director of the Bollyian Bank had been compelled by the government to loan it \$100,000. This is utterly unirue. The government requested a loan of this amount, and the Director furnished the funds under a contract most favorable fornished the funds under a contract most favorable to the interests of the institution. The first dividend was paid by the Treasury Department some days before inling due, with the stipulated interest in full, and the remaining two will undoubtedly be paid as promptly. The article to which I alique was undoubtedly written to viliny a government which is endeavoring in good faith to fulfal its colligations, and which shows especial knadies and protection to foreigners and foreign into ests.

The isoliviant sank was established here in October, 1888, with foreign captail. It has an exclusive privilege for fifteen years, a capital of \$1,000,000, and has has a career of orilliant success, considering its brief term of existence.

In all its transactions with the government it has met with transactions with the government it has met with transactions of justice to publicathe most energetic and formal demail of the stander alinded to in this communication. Very truly, yours, CHARLES S. HAND, Cashier.

## THE BOS ON HIDE AND LEATHER BANK CASE.

Felton Cannot be Punished.

[From the Boston Traveller, March 16.]

The opinion of the Supreme Court, in the hands of the reporter, in favor of the defendant, A. C. Felton, on the minimum and the reporter, in the lands of the reporter, in favor of the defendant, A. C. Felton, on the minimum against him in the State Court, as accessory bolose the fact to an emozy lement or fraudulent conversion of the units of the bank by the cashier, is based on the ground that he had committed no oneace under the State laws; that the orience of the cashier was a misdemeanor under the United States statute, as the only crime provided for, and the State law applies only to necess rise to fecomies. The court on not decide against their own jurishletion, because they find that Felton is punishable and triable in the federal courts, as having exchance jurisdiction. That ground was also urged by the defendant's counsel, Mr. A. A. Radney, combated by the Attorney General, who concluded that there was no has to punish accessories to the offence in the united States statues, and that the indicement for conspiracy pending in the threat Court would not lie, as the provision against conspiracy vented to acts in violation of the revenue only, and was not otherwise appareable to this case at all. And that such were the objections of decembrant's counsel in the Circuit Court, which must avait there in the end. In this view the closing senience in the opinion of the Supreme Court is significant. After putting their decision entirely on the first of said grounds, viz.—

The effect of our decision may very probably be to leave what is charged as a great crime to go wholy unprinshed and all the indicates of said grounds, viz.—

Taken in connection with the opinion of the Ped-oral Court as intimated, and in consequence of which, the indictment in the United States Court was continued to await the action of the State Court, it would seem that Fe'ton will not prove to have committed any criminal offsice against any statute law in overdrawing his speculat.

#### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

It appears that the Hon. Secretary of the Navy takes hold of naval matters understanlingly, or at least tries to do so, for, like a careful merchant, he has ordered an inventory or account of stock and called in his experts to give him full information. called in his experts to give him full information. First we have flear Admiral Goldsborough to report upon all the varied types of machinery of steamers; then Commodore Selfridge upon the hulls, spars, sails, &c., with the view of combining a steam and sailing navy and to cut down coal bhils; then Rear Admiral Stringham upon the administration of our navy yards, careful expenditures of stores and to place expenditures in the right direction—to have less fancy work and more substantials. Commodore Harwood will report upon the ordnance department of each yard and as to the uniformity of all work. Another officer has the overhauling of the book of regulations, with the view of doing away with the present interminable conflictions caused by with the present interminable conflictions caused by amendments, revoking of paragraphs and the issuamendments; revoking or paragraphs and the later ing of circulars numbered from one to six. Captain Reynolds is to conduct a series of experiments, as-sisted by a board of officers, with the view of estab-lishing uniformity in the small arms of the service.

By private advices received from Rio Janeiro the United States sieamer Pawnee is now on her way to the United States. She is commanded by Captain J. M. B. Clitz, who lately went out to take the place of M. B. Chitz, who lately went out to take the place of Captain M. B. Woolsey, who was ordered to the United States fag-ship culerriers. The Fawnee sailed for the Souh Attainate squadron in 1887. She is one of the very peculiar vessels built under the administration of Mr. Foucey, of immenses beam and light draught, with twin screws. She mounts a heavy battery of fourteen nine-inch Danigren guns in broadisde, also two 6-pounder Parrott rifles and one 30-pounder rifle. If vessels are needed in the West indies why not let the Fawnee go to Cuba and for a time at least join the Home squadron watching our interests in the West indies.

It will take some time for any vessels to proceed from the South Pacolic to the West indies.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane, now at Panama, has been ordered to San Francisco. She has been fitted out for a cruising ship, and will carry a battery of fourteen eight-inch Danigren guns. She is a beautiful vessel, and by the last administration was engraced into a storeship; for they did things, naval and otherwise, by steam only.

The United States frigate Fabine has been taken into dock at the New 1 ork Navy Yard, with a view of examining her bottom. She will be equipped for service.

Navy ofhers, from their conversation, seem to

into dock at the New 10rk Navy Yard, with a view of examining her bottom. She will be equipped for service.

Navy officers, from their conversation, seem to think the four-pipers, such as the Wampanoag and Pompanosuc, should either be transformed into saling vessels or sold out of the navy. They likewise believe in stilling all the class called "double-sides," vessels calculated to wreck the professional rejutation of any officer and unfit for crusing, being propelled solely steam.

Since the passage of the Messra. Bliss and Masterman resolution in the House of Representatives it is taked of as a probability that Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the couth Atlantic squadron, also Commander Ramsey, his fleet captain, and Lieutenant Commander W. A. Kirkland, commanding the United States with a view of investigating the charges brought against these officers. The friends of Rear Admiral Davis deny the possibility of his treating the members of the Paraguay Legation otherwise than in the most courterus manner. Admiral Davis is an onder of high professional reputation, a scholar and was for gainant; during the war promoted to his present rank.

The changes in the Naval Bureau will soon take place.

Commander B. Taylor is under orders to proceed

place.
Commander B. Taylor is under orders to proceed
to Japan and assume the command of the United
States salp idaho.

#### Personnel of the United States Navy. ACTIVE LIST. Under a law passed a few years back officers of

the United States Navy are retired from active service aftest for reaching the age of sixty-two or having seen forty-five years' service, excepting always the additional extension of time given under the act of Congress in the case of officers who have received the thanks of Congress.

Admiral Farragut, Vice Admiral Porter, Rear Ad-

miral Goldsborough and a few others come under this head. And yet, when we contemplate the ages of our admirals, it is easily to be seen that they must soon retire from active service adoat and be placed upon the retired list, giving place to men younger in age, but with more than sufficient service made them admirals long ago in any service save that of the United States. The following tables were compiled from official records of the department and may be relied upon as quite correct up to the

		Age,	Service, Years.	When
Name.	THE PERSON NAMED IN	A CUST D.		
D. G. Farragut			58	1876
The street of the local	VICE ADM	RAL.		
D. D. Porter		55	40	1877
D. D. 10.10.11.11	BEAR ADMI			100 Me 2
L. M. Goldsborou			56	1873
C. H. Davis			45	1809
J. A. Dauigrea		59	43	1872
S. W. Goden		58	50	1874
W. Radford			44	1870
S. C. Rowan			43	1809
T. T. Craven			47	1809
J. Lanman			44	1870
T. Turner			44	1870
C. H. Poor			44	1870
it will be seen !	that it	te foulv t		
dores were rear a				
den, of Monitor 1	ame, if he s	toon ret	relies at	admi

COMMODORES.		
J. P. Schenck 61	44	18
John Rodgers 58	41	18
J. A. Winsiow 57	41	18
S. P. Loc 57	43	187
O. S. Gusson 60	42	15
M. Smith 58	43	18
C. S. Boggs 58	42	18
IL Walko 69	42	18
T. A. Jenkins 67	40	18
J. B. Marchand 61	40	18
W. R. Taylor 57	41	-18
F. F. Sands 57	41	18
0. Steedman 67	41	18
J. Aidea 58	41	18
A. Taylor 57	44	18
S. B. 151980 1 61	44	18
J. R. Gotasborough 59	44	19
T. P. Greene 53	43	18
J. P. Gr en 56	41	18
A. L. Case 55	41	18
A. M. Pennock 54	41	18
J. L. Worden 51	35	18
G. F. Emmons 57	41	18
E. stiddieton 58	40	18
G. H. Scott 59	41	18
When we reach the grade of captains		
twenty-five, whose ages and services		
lowa:-		200

General Breckinridge was the recipient of hospitaities in Frankfort, Ky., on the listi Inst. In response to a cain he spoke as follows:

Fighow Chieres—whea I came to Frankfort today it was not with any expectation whatever of receiving this warm and friendly welcome. Indeed, I mought it was understood among my friends that, for reasons which know they appreciate, I particularly desired that nowhere should be received with more than an informal expression of kindly regards. I have been deligated to talk with my greeds of earlier days, towards whom my heart grows warmer as I receive on every hand kind greetings and the uninstakable assurance of their regard. I thank you with all the sincerity and iervor of an earnest and grateful heart for this kind expression and frending greeting. Indeed, I feet that there is a kindred feeling among us, a spiritual bond of affection that has swelled up in warm and generous bosoms and given expression to itself in this your visit. I small say no more now than this, that there is a point in life which is marked and made dear to us all by the realization of some bright dream or found hope. To me this reunion, which has drawn from the people of kentucky—a people whom I shall aways love—these expressions of warm and tender emotions, have been infinitely the happiess moments of my life—a reunion which I hope will continue walle this poor life may endure.

The teneral made no format cair upon the General assembly while at Frankfort, and left for Lexington early on Sunay moranas.